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THE OREGON QUESTION.

It gives us sincere satisfaction to discover a length some signs of the awakening of the common quences involved in what is familiarly called THE OREGON QUESTION; and that that question is be-ginning to be seriously regarded by those whose and the southern part to the United States. destiny, for weal or woe, may hang upon it. We refer to the Mercantile Interest, the Navigating Interest, and the universal Agricultural Interest. Hitherto the question has been left almost altogeher in the hands of political theorists and specuators, who, instead of calculating the cost and the noral evil of such a conflict, are more intent on the plorable amount of political capital they can hope to make age it will secure for their party. These persons nd their organs have indeed been laboring to exasperate the public feeling to a war-heat, with as correspondent commenting upon it: much zeal as-instead of meditating the atrocious crime of plunging their country into an entirely unnecessary but bloody and destructive war-good men and true patriots would show in guarding and rescuing their country from so dire a calamity.

At length, however, the public sentinels are shakoff the lethargy under which they have appeared to be listlessly slumbering, and sounding the alarm to the People whose dearest interests are at stake

As one of the most recent evidences of this fact, we copy the following paragraphs, which have just eaught our eye, from a paper which cannot be accased of any such bias against the Administration as is likely to influence its judgment in a matter of right and wrong:

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, OCTOBER 30. THE OREGON QUESTION .- We fear that our felnot sufficiently aware of the prearious state of our foreign relations. It is well aderstood that the Oregon negotiation is making no progress, the claims of the two parties being irrecilable, and neither being disposed to yield. Meanwhile nother session of Congress is approaching, and it is more ipancy of Oregon at the end of a year, accord ubt that England will consider the

bout our claims to the whole of Oregon ? Perhaps they have thousand of these noisy declaimers has examined the subject understands its merits. It is, in truth, a subject of great difficulty. The evidence, even as far south as the Columbia river, is not all on one side by a great deal. And when we o latitude 49° the claim of England is better than ou There is no doubt of this; any disinterested man acwith the case would say so. And here is anoth elicate feature of the negotiation. In the first place, we will not concede; and in the next we refuse a reference. What alternative remains but a total abandonment of the territory by Great Britain, or war? We know of no other alternative

Now we are certain that Great Britain never will abandon the entire territory to us, we mean up to 54° 40', the Russian What can have put it into the heads of our negotiators to make such a demand ! Have we not again and again offered to adopt latitude forty-nine? and long since the question would have been settled on that basis had not England refused. If we rightly understand the case, she might poss bly consent to that boundary now as far west as the Pacific ocean, retaining to herself the whole of Vancouver's Island, which extends about half a degree below latitude 49°. The

to her if latitude forty-nine were adopted as the boundary. If the question can be adjusted on this basis, namely, by extending our present boundary, as fixed by the Ashburtor treaty east of the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific ocean, we nd that our Government is guilty of a gross dereliction of duty in not accepting the compromise, and thus putting an end to this *last* boundary dispute which we can ever have with which England is prepared to make by way of compromise; but latitude 49° has been openly advocated by some of derate English papers, including the London Examiner, as the paper boundary, and there is every reason to believe that the British Government is disposed to meet us on what it deems liberal terms. Although conscious of her power, England does not want war with any nation, and least of all, perhaps, with the United States, whom she can use to much bust advantage by trading with her than by fighting her. England does not want war, but she will have it, and we shall have it as surely as we undertake to grasp the whole of Oreson to latitude 54° 40', or above latitude 49°. The conviction is strong in England that she "has rights" to Oregon and although they are admitted to be imperfect, speaking Oregon as a whole, yet they are too valid to be wholly abar rom her by any other Power.

These grave and timely suggestions by the Journal of Commerce are followed up in that paper by some observations on the probable character of war with England, which we reserve for publication

In the same paper of the 31st (Friday last) we find the following notice of an important rumor

oncerning this matter :

IMPORTANT RUNOR .- It is rumored that Mr. Paken ter at Washington, finding there is the hope of adjusting the Oregon question, either by comhas proposed to leave the whole territo twenty years, under the join sipulation that at the end of said period its then inhabitants attach themselves to either country, or erect themselves an independent sovereignty, as they may prefer. If such roposition has been made, we trust that it will be accepted ; effect of it will be to give the whole territory eventuone Englishman. Such are the migratory habits of our peo-

| ple, and so accustomed are many of them to frontier life, that they will go to Oregon in crowds, while Englishmen will only

in sections, one (say) comprising all the territory north of latitude forty-nine, another the territory between Columbia river and latitude forty-nine, and a third the territory south of among the late news at New Columbia. Columbia river, we are unable to say. If in sections, it might

** We do not pretend to state the proposition do we know that it has been made at all. We thentic. At any rate it is a new idea, and des troublesome, not to say dangerous controversy, which, by bad management on either side, might easily lead to the most de-

This, the reader will observe, is rumor only; rom involving the country in a War with Grent but it is remarkably correborated by the following and the vast amount of additional patron- notice of the same rumor by the New York Express, which we copy entire, a part of it only having been copied in the late letter of our New York

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS, OCTOBER 31. THE OREGON QUESTION-WILL THERE BE WAR !- NOW Oregon negotiation. The negotiation, as we are well informed from Washington, has been prosecuted to a considerable extent. The refusal of our Government to submit the ques tion to arbitration has been made known in England, as well as the refusal of the British Government to accept the boundary lines we have proposed. This state of the negotiation has both sides of the water, and there have been great fears of tions. The Great Western, however, as we are well inf ed, brough out fresh propositions from the British Govern

ment, which put a new and a more amicable aspect upon whole case.

This proposition is a peaceable one, and can hardly fai find favor in the Western States, where the fever for the cupation of Oregon is the warmest. It is a popular pro ion; that is, it is a proposition upon which Government to the people who are to live under it.

Such is the current of emigration to Oregon from Mi

These are rumors which cannot, even if erroneous, be absolutely without foundation, and we think it to be our duty, therefore, to place them before our readers.

Whilst upon the chapter of rumors, in reference to the Oregon question, we add the following, which we have sufficient reason to suppose is far from being without foundation, if not true in all essential particulars:

FROM THE (PHILADELPHIA) NORTH AMERICAN.

There have been, within a few days, several rumors in cirlation in regard to the mission of Mr. McLANE. A correscondent of one of our city contemporaries alleges that the Minister has several times asked a recall. The Union contradicts this very positively. No doubt the Union is right. If. while denying an error, it had affirmed the truth, however, we might have had, in the Cabinet paper, some such state Mr. McLANE was no seeker for the place of Minis

England. He would have preferred to live in Baltimore He was surprised by his nomination, and at first declined the office. He had an interview with the President, and, without much circumlocution, told him that the position he had ssumed in regard to the Oregon boundary was altogether unenable. Our rights, he said to Mr. Polk, were by no seans so comprehensive of so positive as he seemed to think. The President professed to falter in his opinion and deter mination. Mr. McLANE accepted the mission for the special purpose of settling the Oregon question, and was promised such instructions as would induce an amicable treaty, based on mutual concessions. Although the contemplated treaty was to be signed in Washington, it was to be arranged entirely in London, and solely by Mr. McLANE on the part of the United States. For reasons, not very difficult to imagine the signing was to be done in Washington.

Well, Mr. McLANE has been until this time waiting the The instructions will not be sent. The President may shelter himself under resolutions to be introduced and passed by the war party in the House of Representatives, and the Minister WILL RETURN.

nent, and the character and position of our authors leaves us in no doubt as to their correctness.

mable properties. The invention appears to be of much importance. The first letter is from Lord STANLET, member of the British Ministry, who suggests the importance of employing this invention in the rebuilding of those portions of Quebec which have been destroyed by the late carector-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, who states that the composition renders wood, canvass, and even the finest muslin incapable of receiving or sustaining flame; Republican anticipates considerable trouble in setand thus either a ship or a house, constructed of materials to impregnated, is made incapable of being burnt by fire." Missouri and Iowa. The Grand Jury of Davis The British Government have ordered that all the bulkheads and magazines of ships of war, the other bulkheads below, and also the timber of all kinds used in the vicinity of the tempting to serve process within the line of boundfires in war-steamers, shall be prepared with the solution in

A CONCLUSIVE AUTHORITY.

Our readers are well aware that, perfectly satisfied with our proofs that the country beyond the operations over the whole territory for twenty years, by which time the wild game would probably be pretty much killed off.

"This is a truly republican plan, since it gives to the people the control of their own destiny. Whether it proposes to allow the people of the whole territory to vote jointly at the end of twenty years on the question of the future destiny, or following evidence comes, however, so positive, so among the late news at New Orleans from Corpus Christi, we cannot avoid noting and copying it.

The New Orleans Tropic-a sound Whig jour nal, originally opposed to Annexation, but now We give it as a yielding to the measure as both un fuit accompli and one popular among its readers-entertains a correspondent at Corpus Christi, favorable to Texas in consideration. Perhaps upon this basis may be adjusted a all his feelings, intelligent, and candid. From expressions that he uses, we take him to be a practis- We take it for granted, however, that in no event will this be ing physician there. A well-informed man, and writing on the spot, surely there can be no doubt of facts stated by him incidentally only, in connexion with circumstances now occurring there, and by us. In a letter of October 9th, from Kinney's teen hundred warriors, and that the tribe which we shall italicise: they precisely confirm all that we have heretofore asserted:) "Information has reached us that a Commission

has been despatched from some of the Mexican settlements on the east bank of the Rio Grande to confer with Col. Kinney, the proprietor of this place, with a view to ascertain what feelings are entertained by the commander of the forces stationed here towards the citizens of that section of ountry, in case any demonstration shall be made against them on the part of the army. Now, so far as my observation extends, (and I am not a careless observer of things here,) Col. K. of all others, is the only individual in all Western Texas in whom they place the least confidence. Why this is so may be strange to some; but, when the case is explained, the reason is obvious. Before he settled here, this country was known only as the province of Tamaulipas, and not, as it now is, as an integral part of Texas. Corpus Christi being west of the Nueces, and the only place which has been settled and held by Texans during the revolution within that province, the right of occupancy would seem to belong to those who uned possession of the soil all along, even, per example, to the exclusion of the Uni ary line not having yet been permanently establish times being, however, like Austin the great father and soul of a lucrative trade here, both for the benefit of the public as well as individuals, and, in fact, has exhausted his means very largely in sustaining that trade, through the gloomiest period of his residence in Texas. In fine, he is a sterling man in every sense of the word, and withal possesses, as thousands who have shared his hospi tality can testify, more of the real old Virginia goodness of heart, than few others in this wild country have credit for. These are some of the reasons why this gentleman is confided in by the people who live on the Rio Grande, as well as re. I have been settled here on the frontier but a short time: but, I regret to say, sufficiently long to notice that, among a few land speculators an others, an evil disposition is manifested towards him, virtuous and noble as he is! I have thought it, therefore, but justice to make these remarks, somewhat foreign, perhaps, to the object I have in writing these letters.

The Col. K. here spoken of is he of one of whose exploits of personal gallantry, last spring, against a large body of Camanches, whose chief he slew, the following mention is found in the Galveston Civilian of a late date. He appears to be a person of high qualities:

"The conduct of Col. KINNEY on this occasion his skill in horsemanship, the boldness of his bearing, and his magnanimous efforts in succoring his friends, won for him great praise; and some of the Indians have since said that he acted more like one of their own warriors than a pale facethe highest compliment they could pay him, how ever it may sound to the ears of civilized men."

It thus appears, by this casual testimony from the spot, 1st, that beyond the Nueces is Tamaulipas : 2d, that it is the only place west of that stream which has yet been settled or held by Texans : 3d, that it has been so settled and held "for frontier protection;" that is, to guard the old border just behind it: 4th, that there is, beyond it, no white ed a quarter of an acre with it. The product is a very supe opulation but a Mexican one; and that this is not rior article in appearance and quality, and, with but little more and never has been within Texan jurisdiction, which even now is not pretended to be in force there.

Corpus Christi is just at the head of the bay of that name, where it receives the Nueces, of which lishes a correspondence relative to a plan for depriving timber it is the estuary. It is on its western shore. Kinney's Ranche (plantation) seems in its immediate neighborhood.

The "big gun" manufactured in England by direction of Com. Stockton, for the U. S. Navy, arrived at New York on Saturday.

ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION .- The St. Louis tling the question of the boundary line between county, Iowa, has found bills of indictment against the Sheriff of Schuyler county, Missouri, for at-

MEXICO-TEXAS.

Every thing was quiet at Matamoras as late as the 9th ultimo. There were six or eight hundred day morning. Her dates are to the 19th ultimo Mexican troops there, "but war was the last thing We extract from the Boston papers (principally the New Orleans

The Galveston Civilian thus speaks of the Texan bonds

"Texas has at present no mode of paying either princi hereafter chooses to redeem this paper at par, and take our lands, Texas will probably offer no objection; but if Texas is to make payment, she will possibly have some regard for the law of equivalents, and may refuse, or be unable to pay ten or fifteen midlions of dollars in specie, for that which neither realized to her nor cost the holders one-third of that sum."

The Civilian adds, that the prospect of redemption ess, therefore, our Government take some precaution against likely to enter the Union under the banner of repudiation.

The Houston Telegraph, in noticing the recent attempts to conclude a treaty of peace with the Camanche Indians, ridithe North of their prowess. That paper says that in 1835 they could not concentrate at any one point more than thir-Ranche, given in the Tropic of October 25th, he reduced by constant wars with the Mexicans and Texans England and Scotland. The wheat market was therefore says, (and we pray that the passages may be noted within the last five years, that they have not been able to muster more than four or five hundred warriors in any of their expeditions. It is added that their warriors are generally armed with bows and arrows and lances, and are withal so cowardly that they are seldom or never known to attack a force of the Texans, even when they have the advantage numbers three to one. Two companies of dragoons could

and thus allules to another difficulty in which the Mexican

"They have got into difficulties with the French Minist and now they are about to do the same with the English, commencing with the house of Manning, McIntosh & Co.; the bought the contract for the coinage of the mint of Guan for a certain length of time, from Santa Anna, advanci English subjects, are well made, and must be respected. On the 6th instant there had like to be a revolution in Mexico;

The amount of postage charged to the severa Departments of Government during the quarter end-ing on the 30th of September is officially stated at \$47,275 14. Of this amount \$36,472 79. were harged to the Post Office Department.

dinner by the Whig citizens of Philadelphia city and county last week. He declined the honor, assigning as a reason the pressing character of his ousiness. In his letter he says :

"I need not assure you that it would give me great happitess to make the acquaintance of the friends of my father in this city. I shall bear to him in Kentucky intelligence of station of the kind feelings which are entertained towards him by you, and those for whom you act : and I know that he will feel that, in this attention to his son, you have added to the obligations under which he already lies to you, for your long-continued evidences of regard and confidence.

on Sunday, and passed over the Long Island Railroad on Monday morning for Boston. He is supposed to have been pletely determined not to return to Algiers without the commi taken in New Jersey or at Philadelphia.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY .- The trunk which was stole rom the agent of Messrs. Livingston & Wells, at Rochester, has been recovered. The Rochester Democrat, of Saturday afternoon, communicates the following particulars relative to in the mean time. Abd-el-Kader has entered the west of the the recovery :

"Two sons of Mr. Walker, in Frankfort, were roving on the flats, about half a mile below the upper falls, where they discovered a trunk. On examining it, they found it contained a great many papers, and, having heard of the robbery, they supposed it to be the stolen trunk.

"They immediately conveyed it home, when their father

"It is supposed that all the drafts are valuable papers; but the money was gone.

"Further developments will follow, and there is reason to believe that traces of the robbers and money will soon be had."

TURKINH TORACCO.-We have seen a specimen of tobacco grown by James Carpenter, Esq., of East Feliciana, and hink our planters will be interested in a slight notice of it. Mr. C. has been making experiments for some years in raising tobacco from Havana seed, a subject to which we are glad to see that many others are turning their attention. This last season he procured some seed brought from Turkey, and plant- we are willing to confes than ordinary attention, amounted to about four times the quantity usually yielded by the same extent of land. Sucess to all such experiments, say we .- N. O. Tropic.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION. - Twenty Lives Lost .- From pas engers on the steamboat Mail, which arrived here last night, we learn that the steamboat Plymouth, bound to St. Louis with a large number of passengers, was run into by the Lady Madison, near Shawneetown, on Monday night, which caused the Plymouth to sink immediately to her boiler deck. None of the cabin passengers were lost, but it is supposed tha twenty deck passengers, if not more, were drowned. A hole was immediately cut through the cabin floor, and several pasengers, who had managed to keep out of the water by getting on boxes, &c., were thus rescued .- Louisville Journal.

Capt. TROMAS DULING, tried in the United States District French soldiers to the Arabs. The General says : ourt at Philadelphia on a charge of serving on board the brig Washington's Barge, on the Coast of Africa, while that
post of Ain Timmouschen, which depends on his sub-division,
and which he did not consider to be sufficiently protected,

A ball was given at Havana on the 16th ultimo by the dred persons. Gen. SANTA ANNA, Lady, and suite attended. The wife of the ex-President of Mexico wore upon her perLATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer CALEDONIA reached Boston on Mon-At least, so say advices received at Atlas) the most interesting portion of the brought by her.

> The French have end From Italy, Greece, and Spain the political news is impor-

nade, and a famine among the Irish people is appreh With regard to trade and monetary affairs in England the ports are not quite so favorable. The last quarterly meet ing of the ironmasters had taken place at Birmingham, when

was limited, prices had a downward tendency, and holders showed a desire to accept the current rates and to press the

The American provision trade was flourishing. The stoc of beef, pork, and cheese was light, and the state of things

scantily supplied, and improvement in the price was the result. As to the general yield of the harvest the authoriti differ : but it seems undeniable that the wheat crop will be under that of last year, though not to the extent that som alarmists would fain induce the world to believe.

The Bank of England gave notice on the 17th ultimo the ne minimum rate of interest on London bills would be raise om 21 to 3 per cent. The Consol market was slightly agi-

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been residing a Windsor Castle and enjoying uninterrupted health.

M. Thiers left London on the 17th, accompanied by Co Walewski, for the Grange, Hampshire, to pass a few days rith Lord and Lady Ashl Lord Palmerston arrived in London on the 17th ultimo fro

tour in Wales and Ireland. The Queen Dowager arrived at Windsor Castle on the 18th

n a visit to the Queen. The celebrated and philanthropic lady Mrs. Fry died

he 14th ultimo at her residence in Dagenham, in Essex, er sixty-sixth year. It is stated that the dockyards and naval arsenals of Er land exhibit extraordinary activity at the present n

nany of the outports steam frigates of the largest class have

een ordered by the Government to be ready by a fixed period tem. They expect that Mr. Polk's administration will strip it of some of its restrictive features, and thus greatly benefit

Archbishop of Paris, written shortly before his death, in which church, as well as his connexion with the French revolution in fact are a recantation of all the doings of his life, and the Holy Church.

Pauts.-The Paris Journals are chiefly occupied with de tails of and comments on the recent disasters in Algeria. The following letter, addressed by Marshal Bugeaud to the Chief of a Department, has caused much comment in the French and English journals: "Mon Cher Prefet : Chef d'Escadron Rivet has brought mo

isastrous news from Algiers. The army and the people are outly calling out for my return. I have too much right to omplain of having been abandoned by the Government to my nemies, in the press and elsewhere, not to have been com ion I have demanded, and assurances that some of my funds nental ideas should be complied with; but late events are to grave for me to make any terms for my return to the field of danger. I have therefore decided upon taking my depar-ture the day after to-morrow. I will devote to you half an hour to give you the bulk of the news. One word, however province of Oran. The garrison of Djema has been almost totally destroyed. We have lost there a lieutenant-colonel, chef d'escadron, a chief de battalion, all the officers of the culumn, and about four hundred soldiers. Gen. Cavaignac, in formed of the approach of Abd-el-Kader, and the revolt of the tribes on the left bank of the Tafna, went out and fought two great battles, of the results of which we are ignorant. All we know for certain is that he has returned to Tlemcen. This great success of Abd-el-Kader must have set the whole of the province in a ferment. On our side great faults have been committed; symptoms of revolt have been shown at other points, and Gen. Bourjolly was little in condition to reduce the insurrection on the Mina. It must have gained some ground, and there is much to fear that a great war is about to be recommenced. Alas! events but too well justify the op-position I have made to the unnecessary extension of the civil administration, and the reduction of the army, in order to cover the extension of this extension. My heart is torn with grief at such misfortunes, and so much blindness in the

It was said that this letter would cause Marshal Bugeaud's dismissal from the service, but his presence in Algeria being a matter of absolute necessity, the Government took no notice

prevails the preparations for the departure of the troops for Oran. They are to be conveyed in the steam-frigates Labrador, Orenoque, Albatros, Montezuma, Panama, Asmodee,

Joinville is to have a command in the approaching campaign, and that he is to cruise before Tangier and Mogador to protect the subjects of France.

It was reported in Paris that the Duke d'Aumale will com-

and the 12,000 troops who are to be sent to Oran.

MOROCCO AND ALGERIA.

The French troops have been again defeated by that in-omitable chief Abd-el-Kader. The Paris Moniteur contains a report from General de Lamoriciere, dated Oran, the 1st of October, confirming the news of the surrender of two hundred

"On the 27th ultimo General Cavaignac, anxious for the sent to that point a detachment of two hundred men, chosen from the 15th Light Infantry and the Zouaves, amongst those who were least fit for active service. They left Tiemcen on the 27th, and were to be at Timmouschen on the morning of The wife of the ex-President of Mexico wore upon her personal agricultural purposes, such as ploughing, sowing, reaping, agricultural purposes, such as ploughing, sowing, reaping, and tunnels. It is a frame of iron, of 4 feet wide and 20 feet long, with a shaft of 7 feet of long in front, and a shaft of 6 feet 6 inches long behind, with two broad wheels, and a steering wheel on the extreme end.

The wife of the ex-President of Mexico wore upon her personal discovery and a half from Timmouchen, it was surrounded by a numerous goum under Bout from the Marabout of Sidd Moussa, a league and a half from Timmouchen, it was surrounded by a numerous goum under Bout from the Marabout of Sidd Moussa, a league and a half from Timmouchen, it was surrounded by a numerous goum under Bout from the Marabout of Sidd Moussa, a league and a half from Timmouchen, it was surrounded by a numerous goum under Bout from the Marabout of Sidd Moussa, a league and a half from Timmouchen, it was surrounded by a numerous goum under Bout from the Marabout of Sidd Moussa, a league and a half from Timmouchen, it was surrounded by a numerous goum under Bout from Mouse, and a shaft of 6 feet 6 inches long behind, with twenty thousand dollars' worth of "pebbles" were quite tribes of the Ouled Nafas and the Marabout of Sidd Moussa, a league and a half from Timmouchen, it was surrounded by a numerous goum under Bout from the Marabout of Sidd Moussa, a league and a half from Timmouchen, it was surrounded by a numerous goum under Bout from Nafas and the Marabout of Sidd Moussa, a league and a half from Timmouchen, it was surrounded by a numerous goum under Bout from Nafas and the Marabout of Sidd Moussa, a league and a half from Timmouchen, it was surrounded by a numerous goum under Bout from Nafas and the Marabout of Sidd Moussa, a league and a half from Timmouchen, it was

was taking place whilst General Cavaignac, returning from the country of the Taras, was proceeding to the Oued Zetoun, to join Colonel McMahon. Our unfortunate detachment sur-rounded by cavalry, and seeing all the population, who only the day before were on our side, flying with their tents, flocks, and baggage, laid down their arms. We are, however, with-

General de Lamoriciere announces that he was about to oin General Cavaignac, and to seek for the enemy in the mountains. In a postscript he states that he had just received in account of a successful affair of the division of General de an account of a successful affair of the division of General de Bourjolly, which had come up with the cavalry of the tribes under Bou Maiga, and killed 150 men and captured 100 Colonel Grey gives an account of the horses. A report from Colonel Grey gives an account of the affair with the Arabs, already mentioned by us, in which the enemy left 90 dead bodies on the field of battle. General Changarnier has sent a report of several affairs with the Arabs, in all of which he was successful, but they have already been noticed. The General speaks in very high terms of the bravery of Chef de Bataillon Peyraguay, who lost his life in one of the actions. The report is dated the 25th September, from Mechera Guettera, in the Tafna.

Twelve thousand fresh troops have been sent to Algeriand the whole number of French soldiers now there amoun

m army of 10,000 men. Marshal Bugeaud has returned to Algeria with the full de nation to put down Abd-el-Kader by one decir SPAIN.

SPAIN.

Madain.—Accounts from Spain state that Isabella Seginda is already married to the eldest son of Don Carlos: it took place secretly, by proxy. The marriage, it is said, is not to be solemnized until the Queen completes her sixteenth year. Some sensation had been created in the capital by the dismissal of Senhor Valor, President of the Tribunal of Madrid, for having allowed Messrs. Madoz, Lopez, Cortana, &c., while speaking to their defence upon the late trial, to wander from the subject and attack the Government.

A Government circular announces that the contract with he Bank of St. Ferdinand is to remain in force for the next

eleven months. The municipal elections would go, it was positively asserted, in favor of the Government.

Queen Isabel II. completed the fifteenth year of her age on the 10th of October. The occasion was celebrated at the Court by besa-manos, which was brilliantly attended.

ITALY. RIMINI.—The latest accounts from the Romagna state that tranquillity has been completely restored at Rimini. The insurgents had taken the route to Borgosan Sepulchro, in order to reach Leghorn, where they hoped to embark. In Tuscany one hundred men were forced to lay down their arms, and

The Augsburg Gazette states, from Trieste, that the Arch-duke Frederick of Austria, on receiving the news of the af-fair of Rimini, ordered three ships of war to the coast of Romagna, for the purpose of capturing any of the refugees who night fall in their way.

The following details of the resolution come to by the Flo-

rnment, with regard to the insurgents, have not

the Pontifical Government a treaty, not reduced into writing, but hitherto always observed by both, in virtue of which the extradition of political offenders has been mutually exercised. The Grand Duke, on the present occasion, has, in his paternal heart, come to a determination altogether unhoped for the has declared that extradition should not take place, and, before the question could be debated, he gave orders that all the refugees should be embarked in a ship in the port of Leg-horn, which is on the point of sailing for Marseilles. This decision, on being in the evening made public at Florence, excited the most lively joy."

LUCERNE.—We learn from Lucerne that two captains of the army of that canton, named Barth and Ulmi, have been sentenced to death, for the part they took against the Govern-ment in the late rebellion; but it is supposed that the Grand

Council will spare their lives.

The investigation respecting the death of M. Leu is concluded, and the decision come to is, that he was murdered by a person named Muller, an inhabitant of the canton.

We learn from Keigsberg that the municipality of that place has expressed its approval of the address presented to the King of Prussia by the municipality of Berlin in favor of reli-gious toleration, and resolved to send a similar address to the According to a letter from Berlin of the 7th, the

Government had already completed the organization of a con-sistory on the religious disputes in Germany, and had placed at the head of it M. Bethman Holweg, an orthodox Protestant. Baron Bulow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, had at length resigned the partefcuille of that department to the King on account of his continued illness, his health having been for GERMANY

Berlin, Oct. 9 .- The Zoll-Verein has separated without coming to any decision whatever on the question of an increase of duties, and consequently the present duties remain unaiter ed. No one foresaw this termination of the debates, and the surprise it has occasioned is exceedingly great. The decision of the Zoll-Verein to separate without a decision will be advantageous to American commerce generally, and especially American cotton.

The journals are chiefly occupied with the particulars of

the new religious movements and of M. Ronge's progress. Wherever he goes he is welcomed by tens of thousands, to whom he preaches the doctrines of the new church. He has gained numerous converts in every town. A letter from Darmstadt says: "Ronge left us to-day amidst the shouts of thousands, who bade him a most hearty farewell, and after his having taken a most affectionate leave from all the members composing the committee of our German Catholic congrega-tion, they in their turn made him some valuable and significant idence for carrying into execution the great project which was entertained in the eleventh century by two celebrated persons, viz: Berengarius and Anulph, Bishop of Orleans, but which was stifled in its birth by the powerful Roman hierarchy of that time.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

The Journal des Débats inserts some intelligence from Tiflis, dated August 18th, of which the following is a sum-Tiffis, dated August 18th, of which the lollowing is a summary: "The last reports announce that the line of the Caucases and the Daghestan, septentrional and meridional, enjoyed the most complete tranquillity. The enemy was no where to be seen, and no mention is even made of the apparition of any band of brigands or of marauders. The detachment of Lieut. Gen. Schwartz marched into the country of Dido, after having happily terminated its operations against the tribe of Antsoukh, as it was mentioned in the last published news. The inhabitants of Dido were severely punished, and, notwith-standing the difficulties and obstacles of this expedition, the troops returned to their quarters in the most satisfactory state All was perfectly quiet on the Lesghien line and in the dis-tricts of the Ankratle."

The St. Petersburgh Journal, of the 28th of September, publishes an account from Tiffis, dated the 18th of August, o return to Georgia of the Russian troops of the late expedition in the Caucasus. According to the Russian account, the campaign has been attended with important results, and the troops are said to have returned in so fresh a state that it would not be supposed they had undergone fatigue and privation

America for a number of Alpacas, with the view of naturalizthe 28th. At the moment when this detachment arrived at ing then, if possible, in that State. We hope the Governor the Marabout of Sidi Moussa, a league and a half from Tim-